WHO WAS SUSTAINED?

EISHOP WIGGER'S LATEST LETTER.

HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO FATHERS KILLEEN AND AHNE-ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH NOT

REOPENED. still thinks that Monsigner Satolli's decision favored him, notwithstanding all the reports to the contrary which said that the decision favored Father It was generally believed that St. Thomas's Church would be reopened, and that it was to be opened yesterday. Ahne, Bishop Wirrer said yesterday that St. the congregation of the new parish so wished, and the rector thought it advisable to do so. This letter o mention was made in it, however, of the law which chitren to parochial schools, and which was framed she Wigger. The letter was not what it was expected to be, and so there was some disappointment when it was read. Here is the letter :

Scion Hall College, S. O. February 9, 1893.

schools?" was the inquiry of Monsignor Satolii. Histop gers's, Twenty-sixth-st, and thence run northward. The gers's Twenty-sixth-st and the rector of this new parish, and gers seemed to think that no education was better than the control of the catholic population of the sacraments who saw sas, and in English and German at the second mass, as mass and in English and German at the second mass, as sais, and in English and German at the feathed of the fe Twenty-sixth-st., and thence run northward.

mass next Sunday.

W. M. WIGGER, Bishop of Newark. The Rishop also promises that in case of ne's death, or of his temoval to another parish.

a save persons' souls even when they do not speak persons some guilty. If they mean that we then we are guilty. If they mean that we to large into this country a foreign to large who are charged with

gonis."
Father Aline said vesterday that hishop Wigger's letter showed that Monsignor Satolli had decided in favor of the hishop. Other persons in Bayonne, however, thought that Father Killeen had been sustained, and felt as if hishop Wigger were trying to deny this.

THE MISSION OF THE PAPAL DELEGATE. WHAT THE REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR., SAYS ABOUT IT.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., preceded the sermen of the morning at Association Hall vesterday with a review of current events devoted to the ap-pointment of Archbishop Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate for the Catholic Church in America. He said : The situation within the Catholic Church in America ten years. Upon the surface there was unity. Beneath the surface there has been waging an irrepressible conflict between two determined factions. One of these conbetween two determined factions. One of these con-tending parties represents the liberal and progressive tending parties represent the subject of the particular devotion to America and American institutions. The other has represented the reactionists, traditionalists and foreign

The liberal party has sought to adjust the ecclesiastical workings of the Church to a harmonious life with American thoughts and ideals. The traditionalists have sought to array the Church against the New World ideals. This faction, led and animated by men hostile in tradition and training to everything American, have sought by every the very foundations of the Republic rest. They have sought to suppress aggressive thought with the priest-hood. They silenced Lambert, excommunicated McGlynn and frove Burtsell into the country.

And they were preparing to precipitate the Catholic Church into a bitter war of a politico-religious characte over the school question, which could have ended only climing disaster for their Church, for the fre-

in everwhelming disaster for their characteristics, the conscience, the reason, the heart and the muscle of the Nation.

Linked with this was the attempt to force foreign languages, customs, ideals and foreign priests upon American fields. Upon this scene of confusion and improvements of the confusion of the confusion and improvements of the confusion and improvements. pending disaster, with dramatic emphasis, the voice of the Pope hims if is suddenly heard, and it is heard to some

Lee XIII has shown himself in many acts in recent of the friend of the common people. Upon the great social issues of the age he has spoken with the voice of a true prophet. In nothing has he more signally distrue prophet. In nothing has be noted signally dis-played his prefound wisdom and the broad sympathies of a really Catholic soul than 10 his handling of this American

Though he had excommunicated Dr. McGlynn, and the dotter had been a most grievous singer against "authority" for years, the Pope reverses a hundred precedents, goes out of his way and leads back with his own hand the wandering priest into the fold.

He proceeds further to outline a policy on the school

question that must result in bringing the Catholic Church into perfect harmony with the spirit of our institutions. He has saved us from a long and hitter controversy fraught with certain disaster to the Cacholic Church and peril for the Nation. He has pointed the way to a loyal American Catholic Church. He has shown that Gibbons and Ire Catholic Church. He has shown that Gibbons and Ire-land are the men who embedy his conceptions of true progress in our Nation-in short, he has pronounced em-phatically in favor of "America for the Americans" in the government of the Church. Upon the establishment of Satolli in Washington upon such a platform our neopic are to be congratulated. The American Catholics may well reloice in the dawn of a brighter day, and intelligent Protestantism will join in that rejoicing. May God hasten the day when all religious hatreds and wars shall end in a fraternal rivairy to outdo each other in doing end in a fraternal rivairy to outdo each other in doing good, in the Christlike worship of God-fie service of man.

FATHER SMYTH'S BRAVE ACT.

THE POPE'S DECREE ON THE SCHOLASTIC PROPOSITION ENPORCED-BISHOP

WIGGER IGNORED. The news paragraph published in The Tribune Thurs day concerning the dissatisfied Catholics in Plain-field, N. J., is of far greater importance to the country than appears in the brief statement made. At iprobably the first act of a priest in charge of a parish In accordance with the privileges extended by Leo XIII to the Catholics of the United States on the school question. Primarity it interests every Catho-lic parent and child in the diocese of Nevark. Beyond the limits of this see, it is of general interest to the Catholic Fierarchy and to every community in the United States, as the practical enforcement of order of the Pops, promulgated to the country by Archbishop satelli in what is known as the fourteen clelastic propositions. That which more immediately Search is the Catholic population of the diocese of Newskiis the important announcement that the ban of excommunication hitherto enforced against those parents who did not send their children to the Parochlal schools, or who did send them to the pub-

c schools, must end at once. Plainfield is no exception to any parish in the docese of Newark. It has had a parochial school for several years maintained at great expense by the In addition to the tax was the order of the Bishop that Catholic children should be sent to it upon pain of being deprived of the sacraments and refusal of burial in consecrated ground after death. Fither Smyth, it appears, had rend the order of the Apostolic Delegate, and as its publication was equivalent to a promulgation by authority of the Popehe assumed that it must be binding upon priest and

e encyclicals of the Pope are made known by their publication in the daily and weekly papers, both secular and religious; and the scholastic propositions were spread before the country in like manner. It is true the order of Bishop Wigger has been in for several years, and every priest under him been compelled to respect his orders regarding all cases where parents sent their children to public schools. But Father Smyth has shown by his action he has more respect for the Sovereign Pontiff of ch than he has for the ordinary of ese of Newark, and that when the Pope s bishops, priesis and people ought promptly to Father Smyth now proposes to distribute the

Catholic children among the public schools of Plainfield and relieve his parishioners of the double burden of supporting a parochial school while paying taxes for the maintenance of the public schools. This act of the parish priest at Plainfield is the first practical step loward wiping out Cahenslyism in Bishop Wigger diocess

The Tribune on January 27, referring to the charges

against Eishop Wigger, said: "There are other questions involved in the Bayonne The Reman Catholic situation in Bayonne seems case which will probably be heard, incidentally or to be growing more compileated every day. Bishop collaterally with it, and emphasize the attempt of Bishop Wigger to Germanize his diocese," It is now known that this actually took place at the meeting in Washington in the office of the Apostolic Delegate. When Bishop Wigger confronted Father Killeen before Monsigner Satellii it is said that Bishop Wigger took he a letter to Fathers Killeen occasion to say that both Father Killeen and his Croker and Hugh McLaughlin control it a solutely former assistant, Father Egan, had been tyrannical. The one lone Demecrat who was taken from outside to their parishioners. Father Killeen replied that, so fir as he knew, the charge came from only two classes. Eric County, who is a sort of brother-in-law to south the rector thought it advisable to do so. This actier of people opposed to him in his parish. One was the warth, of New York, in that he is Lieutenant-Governor sheehan's man, white southworth is John C. Sheehan's representative. It therefore is seen that the fate of the Personal Registration bill, in so far the fate of the Personal Registration bill, in so far of people opposed to him in his parish. One was the worth, of New York, in that he is Lieutemant-Gov if Bishop Wise.

Mendgner Satelli regarding St. Thomas's Church. went on to explain that Bishop Wigger had ordered as the Jadiciary Committee is concerned, is mention was made in it, however, of the law which that neither exe parents who allowed their children wholly in the hands of three men-Richard

be is reported to have asked Bishop Wigger what he ex- are in trouble because they followed the example of all the Catholic children in it the advantages of pa-Having had a conference on the matter rochial school education. Bishop Wigger replied that e most Rev. Delegate Apostolic Archbishop Sa-hereby divide St. Mary's parish as follows: The dated in the parish schools. "What is to accommodated in the parish schools. "What is to become of the other half, if you do not take care of them and The new parish, to be called the United | will not allow the parents to send them to the public schools?" was the inquiry of Monsignor Satolli. Bishop

ments as unworthy parents who choose to steep colliders to the public schools. As regards children themselves this enactment applies with

greater force."
The mission of the Apostolic Delegate to the United Faher Ahne's death, or of his removal to another parish, he will appeint an English-speaking priest in his place, w. M. W.

This letter was read by both Fathers Killeen and Ahne. Father Killeen made no remarks about it, but it is safe to say that he was not pleased with his a good many outsiders had been accusing him and Pishop Wigger of festering Cahenslyism. He continued: "If they mean by Cahensl, is an autempt to say persons' souls even when they do not speak

TYPHUS FEVER IN BOTH CITIES.

FOUR DEATHS IN NEW-YORK YESTERDAY AND ONE IN BROOKLYN SATURDAY.

Two new cases and four deaths from typhus was the record in this city yesterday; and apparently the Health Department has still a hard battle to fight. To judge by the present indications it is likely that yphus will only cease with the departure of winter, The cases reported vesterday were those of William fordan, forty-two years old, who had been employed as an orderly at the Riverside Hospital. For nearly ten days he had been ailing, and it was only yester day that he developed the characteristic symptoms. Charles H. Allen, twenty-one years old, one of the Dowery suspects confined in the Bellevue Hospital tents, was removed to the Riverside Hospital, Gustave Allard, nineteen years old, who had been found at No. 108 Bowery, died in the early morning. Andrew has been growing more and more critical for the last Colbert, forty-three years old, No. 416 Second ave. was the next victim to succumb; then came Jacob Fugerle, No. 34 Bayard-st., while Isaac Thobold, fourth on the list, who had no home, has at last found one in the hospital.

A case of typhus fever was reported to the Health Department, of Brooklyn, yesterday, which is the first appearance of the disease in Brooklyn. About six weeks ago an Italian, named Alfonzo Venducci, filred a room in an Italian lodging-house, at No. 31 Front-st., in which eleven families lived. Last week Venducel was taken ill, and he was attended by an Italian physician, who on Saturday afternoon reported to the Second Precinct police station that his patient was ill with meningitis. An ambulance was patient was ill with meningitis. An ambulance was sent by the Charity Commissioners, and Venducci was found in a wretched room on the third floor. The ambulance surgeon pronounced it a case of typhus fever, and had the patient removed to the Contagous Diseases Hospital at Flatbush, where he died saturday night, and yesterday was burled in the paupers' burlal ground in Flatbush. A quaranthic of twenty one days has been declared against the house No. 31 Front-st. and a number of officers have been detailed to enforce it. The Board of Health has no fear of the disease spreading.

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL'S REPORT.

SHOWING AN INCREASED ACTIVITY-RECENT ENDOWMENTS.

The twenty-plath annual report of the Rossevelt Hospital, at Fifty-eighth-st, and Ninth-ave., has been Lee XIII has shown numer; in many terms to be the greatest Pope of modern times. He has swing the great Roman tatholic power from its position swing the great Roman tatholic power from its position of the hospital increased in 1852 in nearly every way to friend to kings and emperors back to the Christlike ideal of the hospital increased in 1852 in nearly every way over that of the previous year excepting in the out patient department. The number of patients under treatment for the year 1892 was 2.788. The largest patient department. The in any one day was 173 and the smallest 123. The average length of stay of each patient was twenty days, and the average number of patients throughout the year was 152. In the accident-room 3,76s ca

were treated, and there were 1,675 ambulance calls The most important incident to the hospital is the year was the formal opening of the new sym-Operating Building on November 3. It was followed two days after by the first public clinic in Operating Building on the amphitheatre, and since that time the building

has been in constant use.

The noteworthy gift from Mrs. Abram A. Ander son, late in the year, of \$350,000 for the establishmen of the Milbank Memorial Pavilion, in memory of her parents, and designed especially for a medical clinic, will materially add to the conveniences for the car of medical patients. In the last year three heds have of medical patients. In the last year three near have been endowed in perpetuity in the saim of \$5.000 each. One was endowed by Edward Boardman Clark, which will be known as the Marie C. Hoagland Bel-for Children, patients for it being selected by Mrs. Mary H. Hoagland; a second by Mrs. Frank Till ad, Mary H. Hoagland; a second by Mrs, Frank Till-ad, in memory of James Anderson Greer, and the third by John H. Abcel, a member of the board of the hospital. The only substantial source of income at the hospital is frem private patients. The proportion of receipts from their board for the year has been 56 per cent of the total sum received for board or other patients; and yet only seven out of a total number of 180 patients can at present be cared for to origin received.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF LINCOLN.

Chicago, Feb. 12 (Special).-This afternoon at Centra Music Hall the eighty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated with appropriate exercises by the Lincoln Club of Chicag). It is the first time the club has undertaken such an observance, but its intention is to celebrate the anniversary with public exercises every year in the future. An at tractive programme of music and addresses was pre-pared for the occasion and there was a large attendance. Dr. H. E. Von Holst, who acted as chairman of the meeting, is professor of constitutional law and history at the Chicago University. He talked in an interesting mann r of Lincoln as a constitutional Pre-ident and of the famous XIVth Amendment, which fol lowed the proclamation of emancipation. The Rev Dr. Carles Martyn, paster of the Sixth Presbyterian Cherch, delivered an oration on "Abraham Lincoln Loftlest Type of the Common Beople." Scores of Lottest Type of the common reope. Score of gramment people occupied the platform during the exercises. Among them were Fernando Jones, who was chairman of the local Lincoln and Hamin Chab in 1800, and many others who took an active part in those othering these. stirring times.

THE SECOND HARLEM ASSEMBLY.

The second and last of the Harlem assemblies for this season was given at the Ellerslie, No. 82 West One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., on Friday evening. under the patronage of Mrs. Edward J. Chaffee, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. Edwin F. Raynor, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. J. Lorimer Graham and Mrs. Le Roy W. Hubbard. By the aid of silks and soft hangings lamps, palms and flowers, the Ellerslie was transformed into a Japanese drawing-room. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer Pearl, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Crull, Miss Crall, H. E. Crall, Mr. and Mrs. William Bouldin, Miss Ritchie, Miss Budelman, Miss Jones, Miss Davis, Robert V. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. B. Tilu, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorimer Graham, Miss Shrady, Miss Buxton, Miss Wiswall and the Misses Cary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED

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PERSONAL REGISTRATION.

THE BILL WILL PASS THE ASSEMBLY.

A CHANCE THAT IT MAY FAIL IN THE SENATE AMENDMENTS TO THE BALLOT LAW.

Albany, Feb. 12 (special).-Unless something inter feres with their plans, the Democrats expect to pass the Personal Registration bill this week in the As sembly. It is now before the Judiciary Committee, which has been ready to report it at any time since it first was given to Assemblyman Ranson, of Ningara County, for introduction. This committee was made far as be knew, the charge came from only two classes of people opposed to him in his parish. One was the salounkeepers who kept their places open on Sunday, and the other class were the parents who sent their children to the public schools. Father Killeen then that neither exe parents who allowed their children to go to public schools. Father Killeen then to go to public schools or the children to go to public schools or the children to the public schools or the children to be is reported to have asked Bishop Wigger what he expected to accomple by such conduct and whether period to accomple he was actually prepared to give all the Catholic children in it the advantages of parents who allowed the excommodated in the period to accomple the period to accomple he was actually prepared to give and the Catholic children in it the advantages of parents who allowed the excommodated in the parish schools. "What is to become of the children could be accommended in the period to the children could be accommended in the parents to send them to the public schools?" was the inquiry of Monsignor Satolii, lishop Wigger teptiled that well into word allow the parents to send them to the public schools?" was the inquiry of Monsignor Satolii, lishop the proceed to him in his parish. One was the saloundated which is allowed the other class who kept their places open on Sunday, and the least he said solitor, at the gase of eighty six, and Thirty, in 1574, at the gase of eighty six, and Thirty, in 1574, at the gase of eighty six, and Thirty, in 1574, at the gase of eighty six, and Thirty, in 1574, at the gase of eighty six, and Thirty, in 1574, at the gase of eighty six, and Thirty, in 1574, at the gase of eighty six, and Thirty, in 1574, at the gase of eighty six, and Thirty, in 1574, at the gase of eighty six, and Thirty, in 1574, at the gase of eighty six, and Thirty, in 1574, at the gase of eighty six, and Thirty, in 1574, at the gase of eighty six, and Thirty, and the lead of the Catholic children in the of the Personal Registr except the introducer, Assemblyman Ransom. The Lieutenant-Governor is expected to be back

in Albany some time this week, when things will dst upon there being a Democratic cancus, probably on Tuesday night, to consider the Personal Registra tion bill. If this is done and all of the Democrat-in the Lower House go into the canens the bill wil get through the Assembly all right. In a Democratic mucus New-York City and Kings County have seven out of the seventy-four members. The Lieuten bunty and one member from Nisgara County Edward Murphy, jr., controls a member from Renssela: County, and Samuel A. Beardsley, the State Religions Commissioner, has a member from Utica who vote-and acts about as Beardsley tells him to. There is also a Democratic member from Omondaga County who will vote for the Idil. Townsend, scaring an Robinson from Queens County; Else from Ulster Morris and Ryder, from Westenester; and Quacke bush, of schenectady, also can be depended upon to vote for the bill. It is said, however, that the bill will not go through the Senate, Messes, Walker us times opposed it. Senator Brown ma persist in his opposition and at least one of the a senate cancus on the bill on the same night the A-sembly cancus is held, and an attempt will be made then to bring the independent members into

Assemblyman Farquhar's amendments to the Ballot law will be reported from the Assembly Judiciary Committee on Thursday. The Croker amendment t this bill. like the Hill amendment to the Saxton Ball-Reform law, tends to make the buying of votes easier Mr. Croker insists on retaining the paster ballot under which so much fine political work has been done b the Democrats. An effort will be made, however during the discussion of the bill to get the blanks because when Mr. Croker consented to let the voter of the State have the blanket ballot he accompanie that permission with the decision, which is final, that that permission with the decision, which is fluid, if the paster must go with it. Some of the amendmenthat Mr. Farquhar has made to the bill are exce-ingly important. He has destroyed altogether is dea of the large circle that was to surround the pur-name at the top of each column, and in place of it, there is a small circle to be placed at the left each party name. To yote the straight party tick mader this provision one has only to mark the cir-at the left of the name of the party the ticket which he intends to yote.

the left of the name of the party the licaes sich he intends to vote. Another charge has been made that will cut off son This will lessen the circle preceding the party name. This will lessen the physical work of preparing builds. A providence less has been made in the full under which candidates can get their names in more than one list by filing a proper certificate. If it we not for the paster bailds, upon which the bases of Tammany Hall insists, the Farquarr bill would be welcome relief from the present system. It would be the measure that the Republicans asked for, but which failed to become a law.

REPORT OF THE PACTORY INSPECTORS.

Alicany, Feb. 12,-The seventh annual report se factory inspectors contains nearly 500 pages of tatistical tables giving in detail the names and addresses of the employers conducting the place which have been visited by officers of the departmen during the year, the number of male and femal hands, the number of women under twenty-one ys under eighteen, and children between the ag of fourteen and stateen years found working therein The changes ordered with regard to putting up fir upes, guarding machinery, providing distinct water ecopes, guarding machine series, etc., and the con closets for the different sexes, etc., and the con pllances with these orders, are shown in detail. total of 9,003 different establishments have been inspected, employing 309,306 people, 127,289 of whom were women, of which number 48,020 wes omen under twenty-one, and there were 14,011 chill dren under sixteen and over fourteen years of age. There were less than 200 children under fourtee ears of age found employed during the year, all whom were promptly sent out of the factories and their employers prosecuted in those instances where

the circumstances warranted such procedure.

Some of the recommendations which the inspector make have been urged in previous reports. Other are in the direction of improving the flaw as was amended last year, and are in accordance with the recommendations of Governor Flower's message.

STATESMEN ARE LONG-LIVED

A POLITICAL CAREER SAID TO BE CONDUCTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF INTEL-

The Italian Journal, "L'Opinione," a paper of h fluence in King Humbert's country, recently published an article upon the long flyes of famous statesmen of arious nations of the world. Ambitious young men, desirous of shining in the political world, may be dad to know that such a career seems to insur-

"Quetlet," says the journal, "trented of effects of certain callings upon the length of life in his work, 'La Physique Sociale.' In his scale theoagians occupy the highest place, living longer than the representatives of all other professions. unately, the Belgian statistician did not consider the tatemen. In all probability they would stand on the same plane with the theologians, as it is easy to prove hat the diplomatic and political careers are not in compatible with long life. On the contrary, it can be said that these callings strengthen the powers an lengthen the life. It is possible to name many state men and diplomatists who lived not only to an adcanced age, but retained their intellectual powers

"Gladstone, who recently became Prime Minister for the fifth time, was born December 20, 1869. He is, therefore, almost eighty-three years old. Without going far back into English history we also find stephen Fox-from whom Lord Holland and his so the orator and statesman, were descended one of the truest servants of the stuarts and founder of a tune died in 1716 at the age of eighty-nine. Lord Lansdowne, to whom was entrusted in 1856 the for mation of a Liberal Ministry, of which John Russell and Lord Palmerston were to be members, was at the time seventy-five years old. Despite his eightythree years, Lord Lindhurst was the best speaker in the House of Lords in 1856. On April 24, 1856, Cayour wrote to Rattazzi that the old Lord was full of fire' on the Italian question. Two years latewas the object of admiration on the part of Lady kloomfield. He astonished all who heard him speak. Palmerston died in 1865, aged eighty one. He died a he had wished to die, 'in harness'; that is, as an active Minister. He retained command of his moral, physical and intellectual powers to the last moment. the same Cabinet with him were Gladstone and Lord John Russell. During a half century, almost without interruption, he was prominent in political life.

rould be used for the benefit of his country;
Again, in Ruesia, Giers is more than seventy years
old. In Belgiam one of the leader, of the Liberal
party is a veteran who several months ago passed
als eightich milestone. He is Tiere-Orbo, born at
Loge, April 24, 1812. General Menabra, recently
the Italian Ambussador at Paris, is several years beyond eighty. He refired som his place only on
account of private affairs. Emmanuele Arago, French
Amiassador to switzerlond, celebrated the seventieth
anniversary of his sixth a few weeks ago. In the anniversity of his birth a few weeks ago. It Italian Chamber friends and fees allike wond Francesco Crissi, new seventy-five years old, as at another time people admired the youthis age of Depretis.

A YOUTHFUL CONGRESSMAN REBUKED.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF WEISSERT'S LETTER TO MR. G'NEIL, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Providence, R. L. Feb. 12.-General A. G. Webs ommander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Reoublic, furnishes the following for publication, which sent to Congressman O'Neil, of Massachusetts;

erally as published. I have no tayer. They are all con-entated to restrict benefits heretoree accorded surviving vercians or their without. Your restriction to less than such income per year is particularly obnoxious because it requires public acknowledgment of paverty. Health and locally were all that Lincoln asked of us when you were a table and we were battling to preserve a Congress for you to sit in. I commend for your consideration the words of another san of Massachusetts, as he voiced the country's estimate of the services of the founders of the Repulle, who were survivors in his time. I refer to Notes. Your warfar in advance on those who in the movidence of tool may become soldiers' widows is utterly

providence of fool may become soldiers' widows is utterly repugnant to even average manhood.

In the body of which you are a member sits many a man who fought us man fashion, open and aboveboard, front fact. Gurdon, his face scamel with the trick of der who cave us so little rest, and that sturdy lighter,

Republican or Populist. If some of them, alterned in years, enterlied by disase, see it to tetter to the polls and yote the Marwamp ticket, that is their right. But by aside consideration of other matters germane to or ystem of government and tend to weld them into carty solid political mass. Your present course, to isted in renders any nearly inevitable, in my opinion. A. G. WEISSERT, Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

---"REPORMS" IN THE PENSION LAW.

Washington, Feb. 12 (Special).-The Republicans 1 the House did a commendable thing vesterday when they seemed two or three more days for the discussion of the proposed changes in the pension laws which have been incorporated by the House committee on Appropriations into the Pension Appre priation bill. The now-pending modifications of exsting law suggested by Mr. Mutchler and his col leagues are important in character and are also sig-officiant as indicating the policy likely to be followed by the next Administration in dealing with pensions the sought now to have the Pension Boreau transferre rom the Interior to the War Department, and put under the coatrol of officers of the army instead of ivilians; to dismiss the present force of examining surgeons; to restrict the benefits of the act of 1890 to applicants for pensions alone who are unable to earn a fiving by manual labor, or who have income of less than \$600 a year; and finally to strike from the rolls all widows of soldiers who were not married to such soldiers within five years after the close of

Some of these "reforms" in the pension laws ar perhaps reasonable enough. Others will curtail to serious extent the law of 1890, a law which eve he next Administration will scarcely dare to attemp to repeal. Neither Mr. Mutchler ner any other men er of the Appropriations Committee can tell exactly what the effect of the proposed changes will be, or even estimate the number of pensioners likely to be dropped from the rolls under their operation. It is the purpose of the Republican minority to discover if possible just what injury to deserving applicant for pensions will be done under Mr. Matchler's scheme of reductions in the pensions list, and the Republicar of reductions in the persons list, and the lephanican leaders will give the country a full knowledge of the policy about to be embarked in by the House of Representatives, if discussion can draw out the facts which Mr. Mutenber has so far failed to present. It is milely that the detail will run through two after means, sind a good deal of doubt is already expressed as to the Appropriations committees abeliev to creat the amendments through when they come to a vote,

THE WRITE CROSS SOCIETY'S GOOD WORK.

The minth annual meeting of the White Cross So ciety was held last evening at 7:20 o'clock in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Eleventhest, and Waverly Place. The Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, recto of the church, presided, and read the short annual re-cort of the society. This showed that the organization was in a prosperous condition and deling much good work. Its members were carried and slucere in their forts to carry out the work to which they are pledged the promotion of a higher and purer life among the people of this city, and a strict but not in among the people of this city, and a strict but not in toleram adherence to all the principles of true Caristianity. The Rev. E. Spraille Burdord, rector of the Frotestant Epidecopal Church of the Interession, Washington Heights; Dr. Andrew F. Carrier and W. H. Van Allen, secretary of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, also delivered short addresses. There was a good attendance and the coming's proceedings were followed with close atten-tion.

SOLDIERS ATTEND SERVICE.

The annual religious service of the 2d Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., was held yesterday in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth-ave, and Fifty-third-st. The hattery and the cadets, commanded by Captain David Wilson, occupied the centre of the church. The sermon was preached by the honorary chaptain of the battery, the Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, Dr. Maynard spoke of the necessity of religious training in the National Guard. of religious training in the National Guard, and in closing praised Captain Wilson for the good work he had done for the battery iff the twenty-five years he has been connected with it. A tribute was paid to the organization for its toyatty and devotion. The music included "Onward, Christian Soldier," "All Hall the Power of Jesus's Name," "Hark! Hark, My Soul" and "Jerusalem the Golden."

Two weeks before his death he felt somewhat weak. In order to try als powers he ran up the steps leading to the park of freeded House at a breakneek speed. Lord Londale died in 174 at the age of eighty the lord of the park of the state of the consistency of eighty the conditions," continues the journal, "confront us in other lands. The famous Cardinal de Polizme died in 1742 in Prance at the age of eighty search, the Edward and the military search, the Cardinal, attained to the idelayer rank, when we wish three years old and do not the indirect died in 1742 in Prance at the age of eighty search, the Edward and the military search, the Cardinal, attained to the idelayer rank, when we wish three years old and do not the military search, the Edward and the military search three years old and do not the military search three years old and do not the military search three years old and do not the military search three years, establing command of his park to the cold. The Chameeller search three years, establing command of his park to the cold. The Chameeller search three years, establing command of his park to the cold. The Chameeller search three years, establing command of his park to the cold. The Chameeller search three years, establing and the state of the standal of the standal on the standal on the linaging. The was a state of the proper of the standal on the standal on the linaging for the constitution of the park to the proper of the park to the proper of the standal of the park to the proper of the park to the park to the park to the proper of the park to the proper of the park to t the power which moves the wheels of industry. Then there are perhaps 1,000 pure-blood Spanish, 5,000 Ladinos and mixtures of various kinds; and the re-mainder of the population is made up of Indios, rennants of the old tribes, mostly the Quiche. These people are especially interesting on account of their past history and undoubted descent from the people he wandered from the North and built the mag nificent cities whose sculptured walls and curved monoliths attest their original grandeur; and also on secount of their present social, political and industrial It was our intention to remain in Coban only one

day. Our desire was to reach Guatemala City as arly as possible, but when we could get away from nere seemed beyond the power of prophecy. Our first thought was for mules. We wanted five, but our wants had no more effect on Ladino or spenlard than wishes have in procuring horses for beggars. There were mules and horses it abundance, but there were also all the excuses for not hiring them to us which the fertile mind of a Central American could bevent. The invariable "manana" put us off with topes that "to-morrow" we should be successful. We arrived in Coban Saturday afternoon, expecting to remain over Sunday and make an early start Monday morning. To make sure, we began to negotiate for mules atmost upon our arrival and continued our negotiations almost to the time of our departure, and only succeeded at last through the aid of our letters of introduction and the intercession of our good friend, Mr. Dieseldorf. With him we called upon the Jefe Politico and Comandante. This republic is apparently founded upon the military rock. The Jefe Politica the civil officer, the head man of the city, but the omandante is the power behind and above the Jefe. These officials advised us to take animals for ourselves to ride and mores de cargo for our baggage. We gladly accepted the proposition. These mores are hearts of burden; they are not asked if they will go. neither do they make their own bargains. The Jefe or Comandante orders them to go and arranges the

As a mark of especial consideration the Comundante offered us a soldier as servant and guide over the mountains, which offer we gladly accepted, but have already repeated. About noon our guide made his first appearance and notified us of his appointment to the place. He is short and muscular; barefooted, with a pleasant, shrewd face, and dressed in blue-jean pants. We rather liked him. He asked permission o go for an hour and bid his girl good by. We gave permission. At 2 o'clock he was back again and asked permission to go again and bid his aged father good-by. The first effect of aguardiente was quite perceptible and permission was given with a warning. At 4 o'clock he returned drunk and the doctor was mad. He used emphatic Spanish, and ordered the poor solade rase out of the patie and away to the The soldler went, but his look reminded me of Jefferson when he parts with Gretchen and goes out into the night and storm.

As this was my first Sunday in a Central American city, the sights, sounds and experiences were unique. and the impression was like the kaleidoscopic effects of a dream-all was so new, strange and unreal as Immediately compared with previous experiences. Immediately after coffee we wandered out tato the Plaza, a large oughly paved square inclosed by the Cathedral, the Cosa Muntelpal, Caldido, Cuartel, the new Palacio and short block of stores. The street enters the Plaza passes out under an arch in a high clock tower which is a part of the Cabildo, and from the windows of which the sentry can overlook the Plaza, the radiating streets and a large extent of territory. The Plaza was beginning to show signs of market-day activity, and a number of women were already arranging their wares on the uneven stones. We were on our way to the Cathedral and left the scenes in the Plaza until ful in—it supports a grant

ater to the day. The Indios are naturally a religious people, and the eaching of the Catholic Church has intensified their egard for every ceremeny of the Church and for the hurch itself. A man never passes in front of the church liself. A man never passes in front of the church without removing his hat, nor a woman without bowing low, and both men and women often kneel for a moment as an act of more fliting reverence.

In front of the church as we entered was an Indian man pounding an immense drum, apparently of

ative manufacture. The head appeared to be ox hide drawn tightly over a coarsely made barrel. The noise was unpleasant, but not so unbearable as the piercing shricks from a fife blown by a boy whose lungs seemed to have the capacity of a blast bellows of an iron foundry. Upon either side of the church en were exploding rockets and adding to the universal discord. Just what all the racket was for I ould not learn, only that it was a part of the regular service, and the services of the church would no more be complete without the drum, fife and rockets than our services would be without the choir. Entering the church we found it dark, dingy, gloomy. Worshippers were kneeling upon the bare stone There were no seats or benches of any kind, and all must kneel or stand. The high roof is supported by tall wooden columns with stucco buses and plain, square capitals. Between the windows, in coarsely carved boxes or in cases gandily decorated with tinsel, were statues of saints, of the Apostles and of Christ in various attitudes and illustrating various incidents, A few of the paintings were good, but the carvings were disappointing, and the tinsel and lacligree gave the entire Interior a cheap and bizarre appearance. The altar was burdened with gold and usel, carving, painting and statuary, and glowed in he light of many candles. Refore each figure and minting was a shallow box containing short itn tubes or candles, which are furnished by the pions worship-Many of these candles were burning, and usually ne or more women are kneeling before these palar ings or carvings in silent prayer. There was nothing n all the strange show to excite a thought of levity The worshippers were apparently so sincere and so decout in their worship that only serious thoughts were excited in the stranger, even though he be of another aith. Small boxes, confessionals, stood in various ut of the way places in the large room, and we adged that each was occupied by a priest, as women mest at the little openings teiling their tales of omission and commission, of sin and sorrow, to ears which heard and responded by words of forgiveness

Entering the Plaza again, we found it full of the mattle and activity of a market day. The selling was nostly by women, and, so far as we could see, the buying was by the same class. There must have been several bundred of both sexes scattered in pictures are specified by the same class. There must have been several bundred of both sexes scattered in pictures are specified by the parenter. Awhings of cotton of native weaving or of platted palm leaves gave shelter from the sun, and great ples of fruits alled the air with delicious fraggance. The variety of goods on sale was simply surprising, and the amount of stock offered for sale by these dusky merchants was even more surprising. One would have two eggs in a gound, another a tencup full of freshly ground coffee in a plantain leaf, another a peck of corn in a cheap upon the ground, and another with a few beans in an earthen jar. These were the small dealers and they were in the large majority, but there were others with larger stocks and more varied assortments, although in most cases each seemed to be confined to one article.

Fruits were in greatest abundance, and the Doctor bought enough to stock a fruitstand. The granadilla, the fruit of the passion flower, and the mango proved the most agreeable to my taste. The mango is rich, injury and golden-meated, and were it not for a slight flavor of turpentine would be very grateful to the palate. The granadilla is altogether delicious. It is sometimes called the water lemon, and the aromatic is sometimes called the water lemon, and the aromatic strength of the palate. The granadilla is altogether delicious. It is sometimes called the water lemon, and the aromatic strength of the palate. The granadilla is altogether delicious. It is sometimes called the water lemon, and the aromatic strength of the palate. The granadilla is altogether delicious, it is sometimes called the water lemon, and the aromatic realization of turpentine of the size of an ordinary baseball, inclosed in a thin, atrong shell, and inclosing a round stone of the size of a large lime. Out the fruit in half with a sharp knife, remove the full the fruit in half with a sharp knife, remove the cen several hundred of both sexes scattered in pic-

STRAYNOTES HERE AND THERE

A thoughtless ope sum in the Central Fark menagerie There never was an opossun has hanged himself. that did not hang bimself-by his tail.

This is the are of germs. The young doctors have a germ for every disease on earth. A woman is said to have died from black poisoning, caused by rubbing a wart on her forehead with the back of a kid glove.
The doctors say "impossible," When asked to ex-plain they answer: "She irritated the blemish with the glove, and a germ floating in the air lodged in it, causing blood poisoning."

The venerable Dr. Joseph W. Howe, who died at sea, was a victim of blood poisoning, and for twenty years was unable to sleep except in a Tarkish bath. Caly men of r-markable vitality can long survive an attack of blood poisoning, and even they are forced to soccumb at least once a year to a period of illness.

No subject has been more written about than hypnotism. If all the articles on the subject were collected and published in book form they would make a large library. And yet the thing is not generally understood. Robert Kremer, the young electrician, who came near giving a fatal lesson in hypnotism on. Wednesday, exhibited the most childish ignorance of anatomy when he undertook to explain the anatomy when he undertook to explain the method by which he worked. The world would like to know where he got his ideas of "nerve centres." Ho spoke of the "nerve centre" behind the ear, by the mere touching of which he could exercise an influence over his patient. If there is a "nerve centre" behind the ear if is something new. Mr. Kremer could make a fortune lecturing on anatomy if he can prove that such a thing exists. Dime museum hypnotism may be put down as a frant.

General Deauregard is said to be out of danger. His death would remove one of the most remarkable figures of the Civil War. For many years in many parts of the South he has been referred to as "that frog-esting Frenchman." He was unpopular among a large majority of the Confederacy during the war, and has never outgrown the antipathy of his critics. For more than a decade the Louisiana Lottery has been his main support. He and General Jubal Early were selected by the astute managers of the lottery to superintend the drawings, and many a dollar has been drawn into the treasury by the magic of their

The Union Club is determined to move uptown, and is equally determined not to move off Fifth-ave. The chances are that within a short time it will purchase part of the St. Luke's Hospital property. A majority of the members is opposed to moving above Pifty ninth-st., and others are opposed to moving at all unless they go above Fiftieth-st. In the nine blocks within that limit corner lots are very scarce at any price. The Southern Society is looking about for & building site, having far outgrown its present home in Twenty-fifth-st. Its members declare that they will field a home for the club that will be a lasting monument to the southerners in New-York, and an ornament to the metropoils.

light build, about five feet seven and a half inches in delight. He wears a set of auburn side whiskers, without which he would look like a boy of nineteen.

In taking up its headquarters in Honduras the Lou-Tegucigalpa, the capital, does something that New-York is not highly successful in-it supports a grand opera company.

Captain Robert J. Lowry, a banker, and one of the richest men in Atlanta, called on Mr. Cleveland to congratulate him on his election. The President-elect, being engaged at the time, turned the Captain over to Mrs. Cleveland, who spoke frankly of the White House prespects. "No matter what Mr. Cleveland thinks of it." the Captain quotes her as saying. "Adlal and I are going to use the axe."

Daniel J. Campau, the political rival of Don M. Dickinson, is one of the leading horsemen of the country. If he should receive a Cabinet appointment look out for some fast driving on the Washington boulevards. Mr. Campan has owned some famous horses, and is the proprietor of a weekly sporting paper devoted to the improvement of the trotter. He is a healthy-looking man of about forty-six.

There need be no fear of a disintegration of Gilmore's band. Its regular concert tour for the year has already been arranged, to begin on April 2, and when that is ended the band will be heard as usual at Manhattan Beach.

A deodorizer is supposed to be a disinfectant that not only destroys smells, but the poisons accompanying them. Recent investigation proves that not one decderizer in a hurdred is a germicide. Most of the powders and decoctions sold as deodorizers are simply smells that outsmell another smell. Many physicians believe that they are dangerous, thasmuch as they prevent a person from detecting poisonous odors which should be avoided.

Says an amateur in astronomy: "One of the most tariling facts that I have learned about other worlds than ours, and one that brings the immensity of the sun before the mind in an impressively practical way, is this: that if the earth were placed at the centre of the sun, and the moon should retain the same relative position it now has, the distance from the earth to the moon would be only a little more than half the distance from the centre of the sun to its circomference,-that is, the entire orbit of the moon, 480,000 miles in diameter, is not much more than half the size of the sun, which is over 860,000 miles in diameter. It seems to me that nothing can convey to the mind an idea of the immensity of some things in the universe and the smallness of others—our earth for example—in a more practical way than this plain statement of simple astronomical facts."

One of the mitigating circumstances urged by the advocates of the trolley for streetcars has been and is that the cars would be furnished with electric lights, which would be an immeasurable improvement upon the lamps ordinarily used. Well, the electric lights the lamps ordinarily used. Well, the electric lights are supplied in the trolley cars now run in the neighborhood of New York, and it is undentable that they would be a good thing if they were uniform and steady. But they are the furthest remove from this. steady. But they are the farthest remove from this. They do not flicker, of course, but they vary in intensity aimost constantly. One moment they will flame out brilliantly, the next they may almost disappear. This is extremely trying to the eyes, especially if one is reading, and it is extremely annoying and unsatisfactory. The trolley electric lights are a distinct non-success.

One afternoon last week a hundred pieces of orange peel-more or less-were seen scattered on the side-walk in Chambers-st., between the Courthouse and Broadway. Some one had walked along there peeling an orange and shedding fragments of the rejected part all along the way. Seeing them brought to mind the P. B. O. S. Comparatively few people know what the P. B. O. S. is, and so an explanation is in order. It originated in the fertile mind of a clergyman not a hundred miles from New-York, who told his Sunday-school one Sunday about a man or a woman who had slipped on a benana skin and broker a leg; and thereupon he proceeded to enroll the scholars in the P. B. C. S. that is, the society for Pushing Banana-shina Off Sidewalks. If a good many branches of the society were organized in New York they would be useful. Every man who carries a should count himself a member forthwith.